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Japanese Photographers
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central
TEL. 234.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 3 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No 17,173.

號八月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non Asiatic or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE THE HEADS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—First Funds £3,537,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,630.
Sinking Fund Account £28,930.
£23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
" Life and Annuity 2,141,589.
Revenue Marine Department 337,239.
Other Receipts 478,940.
£5,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compost order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIEN YING.
34, D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Ties, Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.
They will also be found invaluable for preventing an
Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION **PRICKLY HEAT POWDER**
in Bottles at in Boxes at
50c. and \$1.00 \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.

Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins ... \$1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

GRANDS
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS

TELEPHONE 452.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3/4" to 1 1/2"
CABLE Laid 5" to 15"
4-STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY

WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
Victoria Dispensary, & Queen's Dispensary.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
— TELEPHONE 212 —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
up to 200 feet long.

Works Office: 48, Cantonment Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456.
Shipping Office: 31, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5.
Estimates furnished on application. **WONG YING WA** Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

It will be noticed that several of the
telegrams printed below have been
greatly delayed in transmission.
We publish them in the order of
their dispatch from London.

**STORY OF THE BATTLE'S
PROGRESS.**

London, May 31,
9 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the
French Headquarters, telegraphing
to-day, says:—
There is no sign of relaxation of
the German pressure. The enemy on
the right, in spite of the most
gallant resistance, was able to push
out his line north and south of
Soissons astride the Aisne. In the
centre his advanced parties are still
progressing. Along the whole front
detachments of German infantry are
filtering steadily through the woods
along the valleys wherever there is a
weak spot in the thinly-held French
line.

The roads are filled with refugees
carrying household goods on vehicles
of all descriptions. All wear a brave
face and seem amused and interest-
ed by the sights. The enemy has
been able to maintain his daily pro-
gress by constantly feeding the front
with fresh troops. Over 40 German
Divisions have been already identi-
fied. A larger number must have
been engaged. There was very
heavy fighting yesterday along the
valley of the Crise. Attacks and
counter-attacks alternated across the
valley from east to west. A Divi-
sion attacking this morning, dashed
across the valley and recaptured
Berzy-le-Sec and pushed on as far
as Moyart on the east side of the
river. The Germans counter-attacked
in great strength and re-established
the line after very bitter fighting.
Further south in the region of
Hartennes another battle is raging,
the Germans being supported by
numerous Tanks. Wherever there
is a chance of success we do not
hesitate to counter-attack against
superior numbers, even though the
utmost hope is to delay the enemy.

On the extreme right French and
British gallantry is holding the line
in front of Rheims. Yesterday, the
French stormed and captured a group
of hills north of Rheims, on the bank
of the Aisne, known as Courcy
Horsmen. The French later were
driven out by a German counter-
attack, but achieved the object of
gaining precious time.

One of the most memorable stories
of the battle is of three French bat-
alions surrounded in Ailette Valley on
the morning of the 27th being cut
off from the rest of the Army.
From the first their position was
hopeless. They could neither be
relieved nor helped. They sent a
carrier pigeon saying they would
fight to the last. They must have
held out 48 hours. The last message
received on the afternoon of the 28th
repeated the assurance that they
would fight to the end.

**HOLDING THE ENEMY ON THE
WHOLE FRONT.**

London, June 1,
4.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the
French Headquarters, telegraphing
on Friday afternoon, said:—
Our retreat from the Aisne line
on a line north of Rheims, and
the French have been successful in
the French line a French German
advance. The German advance on
Soissons has been at Aisne.

salient, exposed to a flank attack
from the new German line between
the Ailette and the Aisne. Con-
sequently when the enemy pressure
began we retired gradually, fighting
rearguard actions, to a new line of
defence, inflicting the greatest
possible loss. This operation which
widened the base of the enemy salient
was effected, practically, without
casualties. Our troops on the right
of the enemy's main advance are
stoutly holding the plateau west of
the Crise Valley, between Soissons
and Hartennes. The Germans in
the centre have not seriously pro-
gressed during the last twelve hours.
On the right we are still holding
firmly the west and north of Rheims,
around which the Germans now hold
almost a complete semi-circle. On
the whole the enemy has gained
nothing of importance in the whole
battle-field in the last twelve hours.
We are still holding in inferior num-
bers the enemy on the whole front.

EXPECTATIONS.

Paris, June 1.
The morning papers regard the
symptoms as more and more reas-
uring. The intentions of the enemy
are clearer from his attempt to face
westwards and push towards Paris.
We yielded some ground before this
new push, but hold fast on the Aisne
and the Oise. Vigorous counter-
attacks prelude the arrest of the
enemy advance. There was anima-
tion in the Lobbies yesterday, the
Deputies commenting in a pleased
tone on news brought by delegates
from the front. Details cannot be
published for military reasons, but
the delegates formed an excellent
impression of the moral of the re-
serves who are about to hurl them-
selves at the invader.

CONFIDENCE IN PARIS

**CHANGE IN THE SITUATION
SHORTLY EXPECTED.**

London, June 6,
12.30 a.m.

There is undiminished anxiety re-
garding the strategic situation of the
conflict which is developing into a
second battle of the Marne of far
greater intensity than the first.
The newspapers frankly recognise
the extraordinary nature of the
German military feat, but point
out that the Allies have an advan-
tage, to-day, compared with 1914.
There is no question now of the war
ending by a single stroke in the
enemy's favour with the resources
and resolution of Western Civilisation
confronting the Germans, while there
is abundant evidence that the moral
of both the Armies and the public
of Great Britain and France is un-
shaken. This inspires confidence
that the situation is now past
retrieving.

The Paris evening newspapers do
not deny the extent of the danger,
but are confident that the enemy's
furious efforts to shake the positions
on the flanks will fail. They expect
shortly a change in the situation
when the Germans in endeavouring
to extend their battle-front will be
forced to turn aside from the cen-
tral objective to engage the Allied
reserves, only a portion of whom
have so far been employed. The
great mass of reserves are placed in
positions which enable them to make
a violent counter-stroke. The news-
papers point out that there are modern
tanks, positions south of Rheims, and
if the railway is cut it can be replaced
by roads, while as regards the con-
tingent of an expeditionary force by
the Allies, the Allies have the advan-
tage. The Allies have the advan-
tage. The Allies have the advan-
tage.

Hughes & Hough

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG."

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 10th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 9, Middle Road, Kowloon,
(Ground Floor).

THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,

therein contained,
including:—
ELECTRIC FITTINGS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 11th June, 1918, at 11 a.m., on the
Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point.

158 Cases RUBBER
more or less damaged.

Inspecting orders may be obtained
from the Undersigned.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 11th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEPS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkorin
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets
and Net, Several Carpets new and
second-hand.

NEW TYPEWRITER (Reliance).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 13th June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,
at the Government Store, Bullock Lane,
Wanchai.

About 5,000 lbs.
USED GALVANIZED WIRE.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, June 7, 1918.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 15th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.

20 pairs Hemstitched Sheets (single).
do. (double).
40 " Plain Sheets (double).
80 doz. Pillow Cases.

30 " Linen Damask Serviettes.
40 pairs Bath Sheets, 48 in. by 72 in.
15 doz. Bath Towels.
30 " Face Towels.

(In small lots to suit purchasers).
Also

SUNDRY FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale).

Consisting of:—
Electric Fans, Desk, Ice Chest, 2 Oliver
Typewriters, &c.

And
A large quantity of Ornamental Brass
Ware and 2 Sewing Machines.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 7, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
Sale, by Public Auction, to be
held on MONDAY, the 10th day
of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office
of the Public Works Department, by Order
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75
years, with the option of renewal at a
Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor
of His Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Locality: Situated at the foot of the
Kowloon Peninsula, between the
Kowloon Railway and the
Kowloon Waterworks.

Boundary Measurements: The lot is
situated between the Kowloon
Railway and the Kowloon
Waterworks.

Containing in: 4,770 sq. ft.

Area: 4,770 sq. ft.

Frontage: 115 ft.

Depth: 41 ft.

Area: 4,770 sq. ft.

Frontage: 115 ft.

Depth: 41 ft.

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MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN DUPPLICITY.

WELCOME TO U.S. DELEGATES.

The American delegates who made a
tour in England for the purpose of ob-
serving industrial and war conditions
were entertained at luncheon by the
Ministry of Information at the House
of Commons. Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P.,
presided.

The Chairman, in proposing "Our
Guests," offered them, on behalf of his
colleagues in the Government, the very
heartiest welcome, and expressed the hope
that their stay might be pleasant, profit-
able, and instructive. They would find
that a nation of shopkeepers had become
transformed into a nation of armies—a
people who had sought peace, and in
seeking it had become determined as
never before to wage war.

Mr. James Wilson (President of the
Pattern Makers' League of North
America) expressed the deep apprecia-
tion and thanks of each member of the
mission for the reception given to them.
They had come to bring the greetings of
the whole labour movement of their
country to the workers and the peoples
of their Allies. The organized labour
movement of America had given to its
Government a full measure of support,
and it proposed to continue that support
until victory should crown the efforts
of those men and those boys who were doing
so nobly on the soil of their French Allies.

Mr. Edwin T. Meredith, of Des Moines,
Iowa (Director of the American Chamber
of Commerce), also responded. They
appreciated to the full, he said, the ser-
vice that Great Britain had rendered to
America, and their purpose was to take
back a message bringing home to the
individual the sacrifice that this country
had made. Every man in America was
at the back of the Government.

Mr. Balfour, proposing the toast of the
Allied cause, said that the spirit in which
the United States of America had thrown
themselves into this great struggle was
a spirit of idealism, not in the sense in
which idealism evaporated in eloquent
phrase and empty formula, but in that
higher spirit in which the idealist re-
alized that to bring his ideals to fruition
he must make efforts and show those
great sacrifices which were now being so
surely demonstrated by their friends and
brothers across the Atlantic.

That mission had arrived at our shores
at a moment of the deepest interest, not
chiefly because of the great and anxious
struggle now going on, but because we
now had revealed to us in plain and un-
mistakable characteristics both the polit-
ical and military claims of those who
controlled the destinies of Germany. We
had been the witnesses during the last
year or year and a half of a strange
tergiversation on the part of those who
wished to delude either the German pub-
lic or the neutral public, or it might be
even the Allied public, with regard to
German intentions and methods.

The events in the East gave the Ger-
mans a facile success over the talkers in
Russia, and the whole aspect of politics
and public opinion in the Central Powers
had entirely changed. They now almost
cynically admitted that the resolution of

the Reichstag, of which we heard so much

—of all the talk of no annexations and
no indemnities, of considering the wishes
of subject populations, of spreading the
principles of security and freedom
throughout the world—was what we
sometimes call camouflage—(laughter),
and that it was intended to deceive the
whole world or calculated to deceive the
stupidest fraction of the world. All that
was now thrust aside. We saw not
merely German professions, but German
methods and practices, actually being
carried out before our eyes, in the case
of Rumania and of the other communi-
ties bordering upon the Eastern frontier
of Germany. In moments of adversity
Germany used the fine language which
she had been taught, indeed, by the
statesmen of the Allied belligerent
Powers, and principally by President
Wilson, but which she had learned but
imperfectly and understood not at all.

The other phase which made the pre-
sent moment extremely interesting was
the clear revelation of German military
plans. "She now stands forth undis-
guised as a great robber State," declared
Mr. Balfour. "How is she going to
carry out her robbery? So far as her
internal politics are concerned her
methods are simple. If things are going
wrong, or are not going as well as her
optimists expected, then they tell the
German public 'You must fight on, be-
cause the Powers against whom you are
fighting desire nothing less, and will be
content with nothing less, than the total
destruction of your country.' An ab-
solute falsehood! The destruction of
Germany never has been the Allied aim,
and is desired, so far as I know, by no
sane man in the civilized world. (Hear,
hear.) But if things are going well, that
argument is put aside, and a new one
comes in. They explain that all these
attacks upon the constitution of Ger-
many, all this talk about Germany not
being a land of freedom with the repre-
sentative institutions of democracy as we
in the West understand democracy—that
that is quite true. But then they say,
'Democratic government never would
have given you an Empire such as the
military authority and the Headquarters
Staff have given you. We are the Head-
quarters Staff; we are the military
authority; we are the true upholders of
the Prussian ideal. Look at what we are
giving you. We are going to give you
domination over the whole of Europe;
give you practically the control over
nominally independent States along our
Eastern border. We are going to give
you a free pathway to the illimitable
riches of the East. We are going to turn
France into a second-rate Power. Britain
is to follow. America is to follow Brit-
tain; and Germany is to be the Colossus
which bestrides the world without a rival
and hardly without a critic.'

REVENUE MISCALCULATIONS.

It was quite clear from the events now
going on in the West that the object of
the Germans from a military point of
view was to overcome one fraction of the
forces opposed to them in the belief that
if those forces were "knocked out," as
the phrase went, the others must give
in and a German peace must be the
result. It was for this reason that they
had concentrated in front of the British
Army this overwhelming and still in-
creasing mass of German divisions. Was
that military calculation going to suc-
ceed? (Cries of "No.") He thought
not. There were many reasons why it
should not. Perhaps the most important
was because the German Higher Com-
mand were determined that this land
struggle should come to an end before
the United States could bring its forces
to bear upon the Western Front. In-
spired newspapers in Germany, in Aus-
tria-Hungary, and propaganda in Italy
and the neutral countries were unwearied
in expressions of contempt for anything
that America could do. They spread the
falsest of rumours, but did not believe in
themselves. What they did believe and
hope was, not that America's weight in
the war was negligible, but that that

weight could only be brought to bear after
Germany had struck the decisive blow.

They had made many false calculations
in the course of the war. One was when
they thought that the first spring would
bring them to Paris, but it only brought
them to the Marne. Another was when
they thought that nothing would induce
America either to break off diplomatic
relations with them or to enter the war.
Another miscalculation was when they
not only boasted, but believed, that a few
months of unrestricted submarine war-
fare would destroy the powers of resis-
tance of Great Britain. These were mis-
calculations from which they were still
suffering, and from which they would
suffer, until peace came to the world.

Another equally grave miscalculation was
with regard to the assistance which
America could give on the Western Front.
They would find that before this great
struggle had come to a conclusive end,
America would prove its determination
to bear its full share. Those efforts would
be multiplied a hundredfold, and Ger-
many's efforts to shatter one fraction of
the great Alliance would be the carefully-
prepared plans of the German Gen-
eral Staff. What was immediately re-
quired was that the fighting
forces of the nation which was second to
none in the world for its fighting capacity
should be sent with as little delay as
possible to the part in the greatest
struggle which the world had ever seen.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS

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The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups

to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably
relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation
of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;
and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

New Certificate without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England,
1/11, 2/6, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
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Tamsui.

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Sourabaya, and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Farringham.
The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial centres of Russia, Man-
churia, Indo-China, India, Philippine
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at
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All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

Over 30 years' experience. Last
Respected and trusted to the
be received from H. M. O. D.
C. H. H. and every postmaster
must return to us.

CURE FOR
ASTHMA

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Every kind of Footwear

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Telephone No. 491.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Havas correspondent at the French Front says the Germans are "cautiously" reinforcing. Torrents of men, material, and supplies are pouring along the roads and railways. But the Allies with supreme heroism are holding the flanks and fighting every foot of ground, launching repeated local counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses. Numerous positions have been frequently taken and retaken and finally given up only when the ground has been strewn with German corpses. The correspondent says the two next days should fix the character of the battle.

A GERMAN PAPER'S HESITATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 8. The *Norddutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says the Crown Prince's advance is closely related to the previous wedge driven towards Amiens north of which General Foch's main army is awaiting a revival of the offensive. The artillery battle is growing stronger in Picardy, Flanders and Artois. Who will say, asks the journal, whether Foch is right?

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, June 7, 2.10 a.m. A French communiqué states:—Isolated actions continued during the day at several points.

Our troops, supported by tanks, progressed and took prisoners west of Langres.

An attack by the French and British between the Oureq and the Marne advanced the line a kilometre in the region of Neuilly-la-Poissin, and took 276 prisoners.

The Germans between the Marne and Rheims delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt at Cheminot completely failed.

Farther north the Germans captured the village of Brigny Hill. To the south of this place, the British counter-attacked and recaptured the hill. We also recovered a little ground which the Germans took this morning south-west of St. Euphrasie.

There has been nothing noteworthy elsewhere. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down or forced down on the 5th and 6th inst. and 25 tons of explosives were dropped at night in the enemy zone.

AVIATION ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We dropped twenty tons of bombs on the 5th and 6th inst. on targets, including dumps, railways, and billets, also on Aménities and Boye railway stations, and on the Zeebrugge seaplane base. Our long-distance day bombers heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Trèves, the railway station at Metzablon, and railways at Kart-haus. All returned.

We brought down seven hostile machines and drove down three during the day. Four British machines are missing.

Our night bombers dropped 13 tons of bombs at St. Quentin, Busigny, Cambrai and Aménities railway stations. All returned. Our long-distance bombers the same night dropped five tons of bombs with good results on Metzablon railway station and the Thionville railway sidings.

On the morning of the 6th we heavily attacked Coblenz railway station. Good bursts were observed on the railway line. All our machines returned.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 31. A German communiqué says:—

We have crossed the Soissons-Harnes road. Southward of Fere-en-Tardenois we reached the Marne. South of Vesle, westward of Rheims, we captured Germigny, Gueux and Thillois. Our total of prisoners now exceeds 45,000, over 400 guns, and thousands of machine-guns.

LONDON, June 6. A wireless German official report states:—

Our captures since May 27th are 55,000 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 650 guns and 2,000 machine-guns.

We brought down 46 aeroplanes on the 4th and 5th inst.

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI CELEBRATIONS.

HUN TREACHERY.

LONDON, May 31. In compliance with the British promise, no Allied aerial attacks were made yesterday throughout the Rhine land, but the festival of Corpus Christi at Paris which city, as the *Westminster Gazette* remarks, is certainly not less devout, putting the claim at its lowest, than Cologne, was celebrated under a bombardment of long-range guns, shells falling in the city all day long, achieving a direct hit on a church, and during the day causing 19 killed and wounded. This is yet another illustration of German contempt for the most sacred engagements. The least that could be expected was that Germany would observe towards Paris the same consideration solicited on behalf of Cologne. Following the day-time bombardments it is typical that the Huns followed up their treachery by an air-raid at night-time.

ANOTHER BRITISH HOSPITAL BOMBED.

LONDON, May 31. Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31st, says:—

The Germans bombed another British hospital, inflicting numerous casualties. The scene of the latest attack was in the neighbourhood of a little town many miles from the front. It is an isolated group of buildings which have been a hospital since the outbreak of the war. Upon the roof of every wing a red cross is painted. The bombing occurred at half-past twelve on Wednesday night. The weather was very fine and clear, the landscape being flooded by moonlight. Four bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of the hospital from machines flying at a low altitude. The fifth fell on one of the wings in which a number of the staff were sleeping. In the operating room an officer was undergoing surgical treatment. The explosion wrecked the building burying many people.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

LONDON, June 8. Correspondents at Headquarters, in describing the bombing of a British hospital on Corpus Christi morning, say that a German airman lit a flare to make sure of his target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital, and the timbers and masonry crashed to the lower floors, killing and burying the patients, including an officer who was being operated upon.

A doctor, describing the scene, says nothing more terrible could be imagined than that of the nurses and surgeons gathered round the unconscious patient, all being buried in the ruins and killed almost immediately.

The whole hospital wing was ablaze, the staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed, and patients here had to be rescued by ladders.

While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity, but fortunately these were harmless. Then a long-range gun started shelling an adjoining village.

Several W.A.A.Cs. were killed in a shelter. The bombed hospital stood isolated in a conspicuous position, with no military establishments near.

GERMANY ENDEAVOURING TO STARVE THE DUTCH.

LONDON, June 6. Reuters learns that the Germans are doing everything possible to prevent Holland securing the supplies which the Allies placed at her disposal, consequent on the taking over of the Dutch shipping. For instance, in connection with an offer made for the steamer *Kennemerland* to go to Holland with supplies on condition that another vessel sails from Holland, Germany actually refused to allow any Dutch merchant ship to continue. Thus, owing to German threats, the Dutch Government have had to prohibit all Dutch vessels going to sea except sailing fishing vessels. The Allies pay good rates for the Dutch vessels taken over but Germany refuses to allow any submarine trading, thereby not only ruining the Dutch shipowner but endeavouring to starve the Dutch population.

"THE TIMES" AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, June 6. The *Times*, commenting on the enemy bombardment of Paris on Good Friday, Easter Monday and Corpus Christi Day, when they hit a church killing or wounding 18 persons and contrasting this with British acquiescence in the Archbishop of Cologne's request not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, says a simple narration of these facts reveals the abyss that divides English and German conceptions of what the Vatican organ recently called respect towards religious convictions and the rights attached to them. It indicates also what the Allied nations are inevitably tending to feel in regard to the bearing of the Vatican towards these incompatible conceptions. The British people are grateful for the humane efforts of the Pope on behalf of their prisoners. They note also that the Vatican disclaims all part in and previous knowledge of the recent action of the Irish Catholic Episcopate, but they are uncertain whether the Vatican is not neutral towards the high moral and religious issues underlying the war issues, in regard to which they regard neutrality as inadmissible. They feel this war is essentially a contest between Right and Wrong, between organised devilry and the principles of Christian civilisation. Hitherto they have seen no unmistakable sign that the Holy See is unreservedly with the Right and against the Wrong; they have seen, to their regret, many signs in many countries that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been with the Wrong against the Right; they now see that when through the good offices of the Pope their Government accedes on religious and humane grounds to the request of a German Prince of the Roman Church that British airmen shall refrain from certain acts of war so as not to disturb the celebration of a great Roman Catholic solemnity by German Catholics, the German Government sanctions and commits acts of war against defenceless French Catholics on the occasion of that very solemnity. Therefore they await some clear condemnation by the Holy See of this latest German outrage and of the affront it implies to the Head of the Roman Church; otherwise their judgment will be irrevocably fixed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, June 6. The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They have lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were the smallest.

French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier, with the object of converging the advance towards Paris. Though it is not impossible that the enemy attack will be on a totally different sector, this will be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack on one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity to Paris in this case, however, may dictate a departure from these tactics.

The attitude of Paris in the face of the present ordeal inspires the most glowing eulogies in the British Press, which pays a fervent tribute to M. Clemenceau's speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the Allies and the reliance in the growing might of America. The papers declare that M. Clemenceau spoke for the British nation when he said France would never yield.

ENEMY CLOSER TO RHEIMS.

LONDON, June 3. The Germans have drawn the line closer round Rheims and they hold three quarters of an armed circle.

THE FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 6. A French communiqué states:—

East of Sampigny, last evening, we continued to press back enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. We took 100 prisoners. North of the Aisne, we appreciably improved our positions north and west of Habsbrey, capturing 50 prisoners.

There is rather lively artillery firing especially in the regions of Longpont, Vailly-la-Poterie and west of Rheims.

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LONDON, June 6. A French communiqué states:—

The enemy during the day at different points multiplied his efforts to accentuate his progress but was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily. His attempt to cross the Oise in the direction of Mont Alangui completely failed. Our counter-attacks north of the Aisne recovered all the ground the enemy had momentarily occupied. We took 150 prisoners near Vingre.

The Germans progressed somewhat in the wood region of Longpont but were driven back, leaving prisoners. Our positions everywhere else were maintained.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our airmen were most active on June 4 and dropped 17 tons of projectiles on concentrations of troops, whom they dispersed and 14 tons on the same night on various stations. Four enemy machines were brought down and two captive balloons were set on fire. An aeroplane with four motors and the crew of eight was captured on June 1.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 6. A Belgian communiqué says:—

There is somewhat intense artillery firing in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR INDIA.

SIMLA, June 1.

The Government of India has framed a resolution outlining a policy of more complete local self-government, including an increased elective element on a lower and wider franchise, and extended financial administrative powers.

Other recommendations foreshadowed embrace "the Indianisation of the Services and constitutional reforms."

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL MARRIED.

LONDON, June 6. Lady Randolph Churchill was married to-day at Paddington Registry office to Lieutenant Forth.

Those present included Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.

[Lady Randolph Churchill, a daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York married in 1874 the Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, who died in 1895, and in 1900 she married Mr. George Cornwallis West.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE INVINCIBLE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

LONDON, June 6.

The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They have lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were the smallest.

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THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy again attempted to raid south-westward of Morlan-court but was repulsed with loss. Another party rushed a post in the neighbourhood of Boyelles. Two British soldiers are missing.

We repulsed attempted raids northward of Lens, northward of Bethune and eastward of Nieppe Forest, inflicting casualties.

Hostile artillery is active in the Scarpe sector.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 7.

The Admiralty announces:—

Eight bombing raids were carried out from June 3rd to June 6th on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and on the Thourout railway station. Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped.

We destroyed two enemy machines and drove down three in air fighting. One British machine is missing.

A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance over the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation. They shot down two enemy machines. Two of ours on returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble, close to the Dutch coast and have been interned.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

NEW ENEMY ACTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, June 6.

Reuters' Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31, says the general opinion is that enemy action is imminent. Reinforcements have arrived from Russia, and their artillery which had been sent to the Western Front has returned and there is every sign of a formidable concentration of men and material.

The Emperor Karl visited the Front and presided at an Army Council.

GERMAN GRATITUDE.

PARIS, May 31.

The newspapers unanimously condemn the fresh sacrilege by the Germans in bombing Paris as they did on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, regardless of the generosity of the British in agreeing to the request of the Cardinal of Cologne to respect the Corpus Christi celebration. It is emphasized that girl communicants knelt to receive the Sacred Host amidst the noise of explosions.

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 31.

The German action has produced a painful impression throughout Switzerland.

CUBA'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, May 31.

The President of Cuba has authorised the expenditure of \$600,000 annually for Cuban Red Cross activities in Europe. \$2,400,000 has been allocated to aid civilians in the war zone and relations of killed and incapacitated soldiers.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUTLAND BATTLE.

TRIBUTE TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON, June 1. (Delayed).

Admiral Jellicoe, speaking at the Jutland Battle anniversary at the Albert Hall, said the spirit of the men of the Fleet on the occasion of the battle even surpassed his high expectations. He paid a tribute to merchant mariners who had gallantly enabled Britain to be better fed and clothed and in greater comfort than any belligerent or neutral. Despite submarine and even the worse enemy outrages at sea, no man had been killed and no ship had been delayed for a crew. It was computed that 12,500 seamen had been murdered by the enemy.

Lord Crew said that the German barbarities, including the sinking of passenger ships and attacking hospitals on land, will not be forgotten when peace conditions are considered. "We shall then possess power to exert an iron pressure on the Central Powers through our undiminished command of the sea. Our control of raw materials should be applied against these outrages, as well as offsetting any territorial gains the enemy might enjoy when peace is made."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

QUESTION.

LONDON, May 31.

Reuters' learns that the British and German Governments have agreed on the bases for the discussion of the prisoner questions.

The British delegates will shortly proceed to The Hague.

It is most probable that arrangements similar to those made with Germany will be adopted regarding Turkey and Bulgaria.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of this balm is in the house the pain of rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other kind of pain, can be driven away by the balm. It is a household necessity. It is just such an embodiment of every family should be provided with it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FOR CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

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Arrangements for Special Occasions

"Only one can be best" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence. Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! Then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

"MALTHOID."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

CONSUME VERY LITTLE CURRENT (about 1/2 Watt per candle power).

The light is steady and does not flicker.

Obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors.

FOR WHOLESALE APPLY TO: HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO., Hongkong & Canton. Sole Agents for South China.

AMERICAN EARNESTNESS.

PRESIDENT AUTHORISED TO CALL UP EVERY FIT MAN.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The House of Representatives has passed the largest Army Appropriation Bill in the history of the United States, carrying \$1,000,000,000 and authorizing the President to call for military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

AMERICAN PLANES FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, June 6. A telegram from New York states that Mr. Julius Kahn, member of the Congress Military Affairs Committee, says that 1,300 aeroplanes have been sent to France, mostly during the past month.

THE JUNE QUOTA.

WASHINGTON, May 31. Two hundred and eighty thousand men will be called up in June.

THE EMIGRATION BILL.

TO BUILD UP THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, May 31. (Delayed). In the House of Commons the Emigration Bill passed its second reading after discussion in which the Bill was considerably criticised.

Mr. W. A. R. Browne replying, said it would be within the province of the statutory body to suggest that emigrants should choose some portion of the British Empire. The Government did not wish to forbid emigration, but did wish to encourage an Imperial policy and the building up of the Empire.

(Continued on Page 8.)

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE. HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENT.

Subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dutton, Chief Commissioner, Dr. Ma Chiu-ki, M.B., B.S., is appointed Divisional Surgeon, and posted to No. 3 V.A.D.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, June 13th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 11th.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Wednesday, June 12th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, June 13th.—1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, June 15th.—2.30 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill. Band Practice.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 11th.—1.30 p.m.—First Aid Class.

Friday, June 14th.—1.30 p.m.—Bandaging Practice.

4.30 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, June 14th.—4.15 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA NURSING DIVISION.

Friday, June 14th.—3.30 p.m.—Nursing Practice.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS, District Supt. in Charge of District.

NO. 1 V.A.D.

Commandant Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Members are reminded of the Meeting to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday, the 10th inst. at 5.30 p.m. Triangular bandages and aprons will be required.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS, Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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"THE TANKS ARE
COMING."
HOW THEY STRIKE THE ENEMY.

The following description of Tank warfare as seen through German eyes contains a very frank admission of the effect which the mere sight of a Tank makes on the enemy. It is taken from an article which appears in the "Kolnische Zeitung," and it is apparently written by an eye-witness of the fighting round Fontaine Notre Dame.

The village is still suffering under shell-fire; houses and men are mingled in the same ruin, whole roofs have been lifted through the air like feathers, but for the moment the storm has gone beyond the unhappy place. From a cellar in the main street a Silesian rifleman looks out. He sniffs at first for fear of gas in the air, then he sniffs his mark in his pocket and looks around. Good God! what a street. . . . Gradually the rifleman creeps like mice after a half-penny out of the cellar. Was Tommy coming back? The battalion had orders to hold the village.

A FEW MINUTES.

But suppose Tommy came back with his Tanks? The word passed from lip to lip. It had a sinister sound, as when one in a cloister mentions the devil by name. In the big thrust the English had used 300 Tanks, some said 500 Tanks. The numbers were said to split flame, so that no one could approach them, and to crawl over every obstacle. A Silesian rifleman who stood in their way would be crushed for certain like a worm by a steam roller. What could a poor soldier do, but scuttle out of the way? It was true that the Herr Lieutenant had said that steel bullets would go through the armour of the Tanks, and that we had only to hurl bombs at it, and the Tank would stop and catch fire. But suppose it did not stop? In the meantime the infantry battle rages up all along the line. One of the riflemen at the barricade climbed up on to a damaged roof and peered into the distance. Over the wood of Bourlon towards the canal lay a sea of smoke in which the flash of shells could be seen. There were our reserves swarming forward in light firing lines under the fire of the guns. An English airman flew 200 metres above their heads and dropped one shell after another so that the English artillery could get their mark. He was a "bold fellow. Hurrah! the German battle-planes swooped down like hawks on a dove. There was a flash, a puff of smoke, he dodged, and away he went. The Silesians would have clapped their hands for joy but they were holding bombs ready to fire.

"THE TANKS ARE COMING."

Suddenly there was the cry, "The Tanks are coming." But where? Where? "There on the hill, don't you see?" It was quite true. There was a white trail of smoke on the hill of Bourlon, and just as the dark outline of a ship emerges from a fog at sea, here and there a dark monster was visible. Then indeed even the most hardened veterans were anxious. "Good God! These are monsters!" "But they are not coming toward us," said one with a knowing air. "They only want to attack our Tanks." And now already the reserve company was

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But where are the Tommies? asked one of the Silesians. Indeed, Tommy seemed to have lost his Tanks, for no Englishman ventured into the village. But was it not suspicious that the terrible monsters should wander up and down the street like this—were they blind or had they? Yes, they had a fear of us! In the bellies of the monsters were only men of flesh and blood. And now arrived one of those critical moments when neither general nor gun master, but only the heart of man. Then was seen what is meant by saying that it is the unit that makes the war world. If the Silesians, which no one could have taken away, after the failure of the steel bullets to pierce the monsters, had withdrawn from the hopeless battle, the village would have been lost. The writer then describes how the Germans got bolder and bolder, firing and bombing the Tanks as it wended its way higher and higher, perhaps waiting for infantry who did not come. The Silesians fired down the barrels of the Tank's guns and threw bombs into every aperture, finally setting the most hardened veterans were anxious. "Good God! These are monsters!" "But they are not coming toward us," said one with a knowing air. "They only want to attack our Tanks." And now already the reserve company was

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"Tanks in front. They are coming straight towards us!" Their number was feverishly counted. "Six," muttered one soldier, "eight, nine, twelve," stammered another, with fixed eyes. "Look, there are more still. They must have overrun our foremost position." The Silesians ducked their heads, for German shells were firing straight, over their heads. Hurrah! One was struck, and then another and another. But the others came on without a pause, and now one heard the rattle and the snarl that they made, and the Silesians sniffed the sweet smell of the sugar-white smoke which the monsters breathed. The foremost Tank fired like mad with flashes of flame. The riflemen on the barricade stood tied to the spot like the man who has caught his foot in the railway and sees the express approaching. And now the first Tank is so close that one feels oneself already crushed and stamped to a pulp. But the Silesians—they showed some smartness—fell from their posts into the houses and the gardens. One moment the village was like an ant-hill on which a man trod, and the next, when every man had found his retreat, everything looked like a place of the dead. The Tanks came into the village.

There are moments even in the bitterest fight when there is a ray of humour like feeble sunlight flicking through the fog. There was such a moment in the midst of the horror at Fontaine. Was it not amusing to watch how the stupid monsters rolled up the High Street, where there was not a single living Silesian left? They went up they went down. They grunted wickedly from sheer rage because they could find no victim. The burst of their small guns snouted around, and fired as if they could find something living, but always too high. And so they went klip-klap up and down the street, like the festival car at a carnival. The Silesians peered out of their cellar holes. Gradually they became bold and sneaked into the side streets. As soon as a monster showed his snout at the street corner they greeted him with a hail of bullets.

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"But where are the Tommies?" asked one of the Silesians. Indeed, Tommy seemed to have lost his Tanks, for no Englishman ventured into the village. But was it not suspicious that the terrible monsters should wander up and down the street like this—were they blind or had they? Yes, they had a fear of us! In the bellies of the monsters were only men of flesh and blood. And now arrived one of those critical moments when neither general nor gun master, but only the heart of man. Then was seen what is meant by saying that it is the unit that makes the war world. If the Silesians, which no one could have taken away, after the failure of the steel bullets to pierce the monsters, had withdrawn from the hopeless battle, the village would have been lost. The writer then describes how the Germans got bolder and bolder, firing and bombing the Tanks as it wended its way higher and higher, perhaps waiting for infantry who did not come. The Silesians fired down the barrels of the Tank's guns and threw bombs into every aperture, finally setting the most hardened veterans were anxious. "Good God! These are monsters!" "But they are not coming toward us," said one with a knowing air. "They only want to attack our Tanks." And now already the reserve company was

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"Tanks in front. They are coming straight towards us!" Their number was feverishly counted. "Six," muttered one soldier, "eight, nine, twelve," stammered another, with fixed eyes. "Look, there are more still. They must have overrun our foremost position." The Silesians ducked their heads, for German shells were firing straight, over their heads. Hurrah! One was struck, and then another and another. But the others came on without a pause, and now one heard the rattle and the snarl that they made, and the Silesians sniffed the sweet smell of the sugar-white smoke which the monsters breathed. The foremost Tank fired like mad with flashes of flame. The riflemen on the barricade stood tied to the spot like the man who has caught his foot in the railway and sees the express approaching. And now the first Tank is so close that one feels oneself already crushed and stamped to a pulp. But the Silesians—they showed some smartness—fell from their posts into the houses and the gardens. One moment the village was like an ant-hill on which a man trod, and the next, when every man had found his retreat, everything looked like a place of the dead. The Tanks came into the village.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Value 5 years

Purchase Price

FREE OF INCOME TAX

For every 10s. 6d. lent now £1

will be paid in 5 years' time

equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No income tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 10s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 10s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 10s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 10s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price 12s. 6d.) and £25 (purchase price 25s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller, and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

General Post Office, London, June, 1918.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Purchase Price	Value after 1 year	Value after 2 years	Value after 3 years	Value after 4 years	Value after 5 years
10s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
25s. 6d.	28s. 6d.	33s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	48s

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

JAPAN'S LOYALTY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6. The Daily Mail's Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on May 25th, states:—

Premier Terachi, interviewed, emphatically declared that such a contingency as a German-Japanese Alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain. If the German power in the Far East cannot be broken, then the future of Japan would be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government has done for the Allies since his appointment has proved his contention. He was filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army, and their achievements were positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion on the progress of the war, General Terachi said that the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and the violent onslaughts had been arrested. General Terachi concluded by reiterating his admiration for the unflinching war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith "in the final vindication of the principles for which in common we are all fighting."

CREONSTADT FORTS SEIZED BY GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, June 6. The Prava states that the Germans have seized and fortified some forts at Creonstadt.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 4. The Derby resulted as follows:—
Gainsborough 1
Blink 2
Trent 3
Thirteen miles won by a length and a half with two lengths between second and third. The betting was 8 to 13 Gainsborough, 100 to 8 Blink and 20 to 1 Trent.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 7. The Silver Market is quiet.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 8, 1918.—A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Widow's Peak	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Victoria	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
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Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
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Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
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Swatow	5 a.m.	30.0	75	75	—	—	—
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